

Cemeteries & memorials built by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission

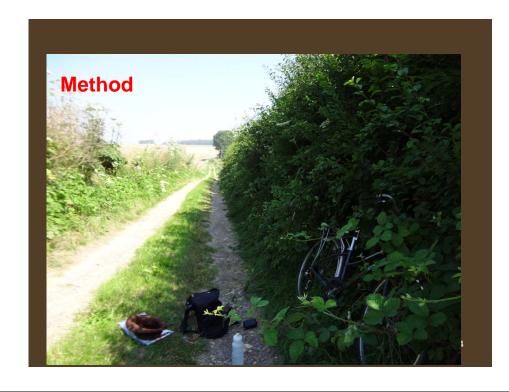
1914-1918 war dead in CWGC care (ID burials and memorials)

(1D barrais and memorials)		
•	Total	%
United	887,748	79.6
Kingdom		
India	74,189	6.6
Canada	64,988	5.8
Australia	61,986	5.6
New Zealand	18,051	1.6
South Africa	9,477	8.
Total	1,116,439	100%

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (2011) Annual Report 2010-2011

Method

- Sample of 66 cemeteries convenience
- Collection of data from visitor books
- Projection of entries for one year
- Min days used for projection = 114 days
- Large and small sites accessed
- Cluster analysis used to group cemeteries into similar visitation magnitudes



Method cont.

- Small cemeteries may not have a book
- Estimates indicate that as few as 5% of visitors sign the book. This is based upon estimates of actual visitation at Tyne Cot (228,027) and Lijssenthoek (29,509) by Vandaele & Monballyu (2008)

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La Belle Alliance -no book-



Nationality of VBE authors

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- 56.4% = UK
- 14.2% = Australia
- 6.9% = Canada
- 3.7% = Belgium
- 2.7% = N/Lands
- 2.0% = NZ
- 1.5% = France
- 0.9% = USA
- 2.1% = Other(x58)
- 9.6% = Not indicated



Each site is unique

- It is well known that cemeteries can be read as text to indicate their role during the war (Mosse, 1990; Laqueur, 1994)
- Current day settings may influence visitation independently of historic context
- Eg location near larger sites, location, aesthetics, identified burials, large size



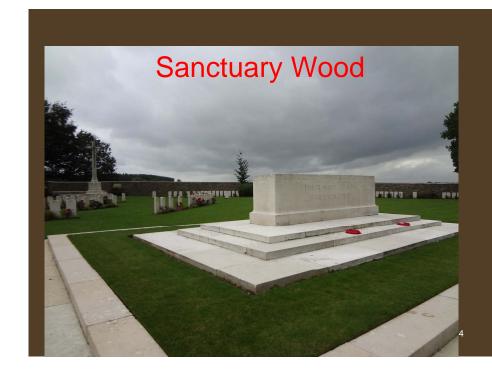


Very high visitation sites – Clusters 7, 6, 5, (Table 1)

- Cl. 7 (n=1) Tyne Cot "everyone" visits
- Cl.6 (n=2) Lijssenthoek, Essex Farm
- Cl. 5 (n=4) Ramparts, VC Corner, Ploegsteert Mem. Sanctuary Wood
- Special "features" that tend to attract visitors from many nations: large size, location, John McCrae, trenches, national memorials







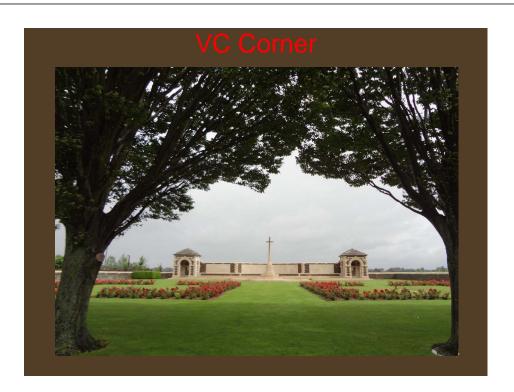
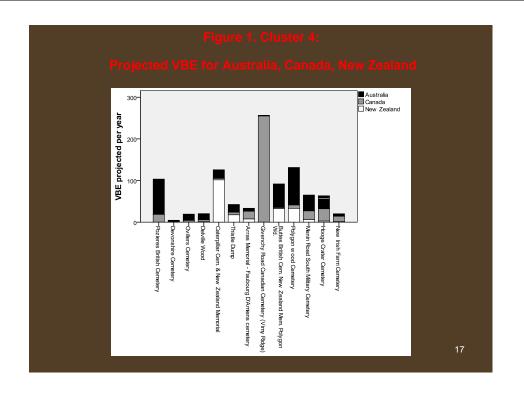
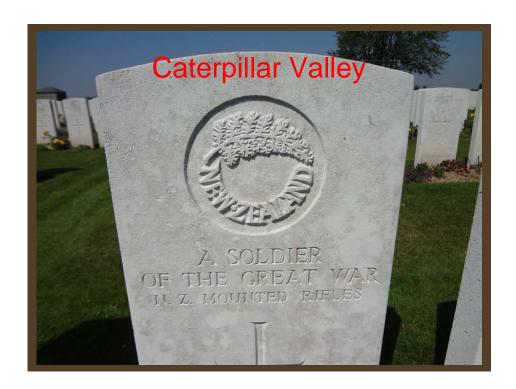


Fig 1 – Cluster 4 (n=13) Australia, Canada, New Zealand

- This is the next level of visitation and where national preferences begin to be more clearly shown
 - tends to reflect major battle sites
- Canada at Vimy Ridge
- Australia at Polygon Wood, Pozieres
- New Zealand at Caterpillar valley

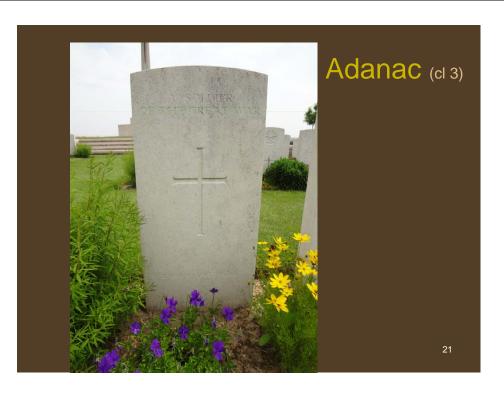






Cluster 3 – similar national preferences shown

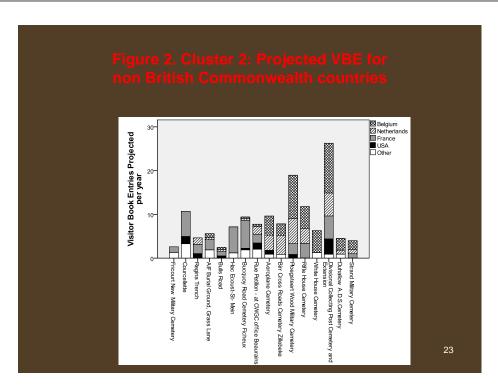
- Canada at Adanac
- Australians at Toronto
- NZ at Prowse Point



Non British Commonwealth VBE Fig 2, Cluster 2

- Highest in cemeteries close to one's own country – reflects French, Belgian and Netherlands visitation
- Lower French VBE due to much higher proportion of Belgian sites in this study
- No clear pattern for other nations may be an effect of tour guides or presence of large tour groups. More detailed study needed.

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Cluster 1 - Smallest VBE

- Martinpuich BritishCemetery (115)
- Blauwe-poort FarmCem.(90)
- BazentinLe Petit Comm.Cem. Ext (185)
- Div. Cem Dickebusch RdVlamertinge (283)
- La Brique #1 (91)
- MorchiesMilitary Cem (163)
- Not necessarily small cemeteries

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Cluster 1 (Table 2) – very small visitation

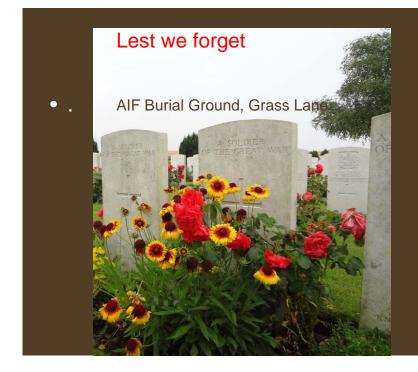
- Tend to be small sites, but not always the case – often these sites are located off the beaten track. There are exceptions however.
- ALL are visited
- 'Other' nations visit most of these sites

Conclusions

- The CWGC cemeteries provide a highly visible marker of the Great War, often in the absence of other evidence
- Visitation is the enactment of memory remembrance

Conclusions

- The link between national preferences and the landscape are evident for a range of reasons:
- The physical location of the dead according to Tuan, creates sacred sites
- Large battles and cemeteries may also be marked by national monuments
- Convenience to home
- Visitation also reflects an industrialised European war and the need to respect all of those involved



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